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ENGLAND

Is Governing a Country Without the Consent of Its People.

Lloyd George Naively Confesses Insincerity of Government Professions.

Brooklyn Standard Presents Ireland's Case as It Is Today.

FRENCH A TRAITOR AND FAILURE

Editorially the Brooklyn Standard Union tells its readers that again and again it has been asserted as a chief object of the world war was to secure the right of self-government and self-determination for small nations. President Wilson insisted the people of these small nations must not be traded about as if they and their countries taken together were mere commodities. England has concurred in all these altruistic declarations. Yet Lloyd George naively confesses the insincerity of such professions, so far as England is concerned, in a speech he made before the House of Commons recently. Speaking of his Government, he said "It was dealing with the problem of governing a country without having the full assent of its people." That's the case in a nutshell.

England never had any right in Ireland except might. Morally Ireland is no more bound to England than Belgium. The English military and these great powers are in possession of the smaller countries they rule by force of arms, which amounts to robbery. The only difference is the English robbery took place more than seven hundred years ago, and in that time a minority of the population, composed, however, of the wealthy and in some senses the most influential people in the country have, because of special favors extended to them, not only acquiesced in the rule of England but become more English than the English themselves.

A bad matter is made worse by Mr. George's explanations. He regrets the failure of England to establish the bill providing for the establishment of a Parliament in Ireland as a fatal blunder. In almost the next breath laments the impossibility of forcing through in the middle of a great war a measure regarded as highly contentious, and finally expressed the contradictory hope "that normal conditions would be restored in Ireland and that a settlement of the Irish problem would be practicable even during the war." Certainly it is hard to put trust in such a wobbly policy.

The English Premier explained that his recent course in Ireland, which does not seem to have satisfied either the majority or the minority of the people, was taken on the advice of Lord French and Chief Secretary Shortt. French is a traitor and a failure combined. It was this same French who was in command of the English military forces in Ireland when Sir Edward Carson, the Orange leader, organized and equipped a formidable army to resist home rule by force. Carson had supplied to him as much money as he wanted and was able to put all the guns and ammunition they needed in the hands of his troops. Practically Carson sat in the face of King and Parliament. He dared either or both to attempt the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin for the purpose of giving Ireland home rule. Nevertheless this same French, an army officer sworn to obey the orders of King and Parliament, let it be known he would not lead his soldiers against the armed forces of Carson, which threatened war on England if it attempted to enforce home rule in Ireland. Were either of these men punished for their traitorous acts? Oh, no. On the contrary, both were rewarded with high place. Carson, who is a man of brains, was taken into the English Cabinet. French, who is a man of political pull, was placed in high command in France, only to be withdrawn for reasons most beneficial to soldiers serving under him. Next he had charge of the home defense against air raiders. But the defense he offered, although amply supplied with flying machines and anti-aircraft guns, did not prevent the Hunns bombarding London, not once, but a dozen times, from the air and bringing death and destruction to other parts of England. And now he is found as the ruler of Ireland.

Chief Secretary Shortt, babbling of a German-Irish plot to overthrow the Government of England in Ireland, but does not offer a particle of proof such a plot exists. In the course of his speech, following Mr. George, Mr. Shortt said a letter had been found on one of the Irish leaders now under arrest from another Irish leader, also under arrest, in which allusion was made to some event that was to occur two months after the German drive in France. When Americans find Lloyd George admitting in his speech it is to these men who have appeared and that it is from them he asked for advice in dealing with the Irish question it is difficult to avoid the conclusion the English Government has been culpably negligent in allowing a situation to grow up which requires it to keep 250,000 soldiers in Ireland at a time when this country is straining its utmost



BACK FROM BATTLE.
The return of the American soldiers from service in France was the occasion of wildly enthusiastic shows Mayor of New York City of the City Hall. Note the French on the boys close to the Mayor.

to send troops to the battle line in France. Mr. George urged the settling of the Irish question "because it was increasing the difficulties not merely of the British Government, but those of the United States in conducting the war."

CHAPLAINS IN TRAINING.

In the fourth session of the training school for chaplains and approved chaplain candidates at Camp Zachary Taylor there are 120 of various denominations. Among them are the following Catholic priests: Rev. Fathers John Joseph Bonner, East Falls, Philadelphia; Joseph H. Boutin, Leominster, Mass.; William Chaput, Moxee, Wash.; Andrew Orin Dodge, Lawrence, Mass.; Vincent Joseph Dougherty, Brooklyn; Francis X. John, East, West De Pere, Wis.; Thomas R. Kelly, Denver; Michael J. McKeough, West De Vere, Wis.; James Patrick McMahon, Burwell, Neb.; Sidney J. Morrison, Chicago; John William Mundy, Philadelphia; C. Vincent O'Brien, Hancock, N. Y.; Francis Joseph Plutz, Camp, La.; Francis Joseph Ross, Philadelphia; Daniel J. Lanihan, Waterloo, Iowa. On Sunday Father Kelly will take the place of Father Halloran at Irvington. Father Plutz will assist Father George O'Connor at St. William's, and the others will look out for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers at V. M. C. A. No. 168 and the four Knights of Columbus buildings. It is stated that a few of the Catholic students will be inducted into the Knights of Columbus on Sunday afternoon. Chaplain Fealy is to deliver the address at the blessing of the service flag at the French Minister at the Vatican, morning, and Father Mundy will speak at the unrivalling of St. Michael's service banner at 8 o'clock Sunday evening.

NUNCIO FOR CHINA.

The news of the Vatican's decision to appoint a Papal Nuncio for China is calculated to make a deep impression upon French diplomatic and church circles. The French Minister at the Vatican, the Paris Petit Journal. He recalls that Pope Leo XIII. in 1885 appointed a Nuncio for Peking and agreed to the establishment of a Chinese Legation at the Vatican. The French Minister at the Vatican, in the name of Premier Freydet, however, threatened that France would break off diplomatic relations with the Vatican if the plan were carried out, the correspondent says. The French Minister at the Vatican, however, was powerless to act in event of a papal mission in China. Pope Leo, recognizing the gravity of the situation, cancelled the appointment, the correspondent adds. The French Minister at the Vatican, however, was powerless to act in event of a papal mission in China. Pope Leo, recognizing the gravity of the situation, cancelled the appointment, the correspondent adds. The French Minister at the Vatican, however, was powerless to act in event of a papal mission in China. Pope Leo, recognizing the gravity of the situation, cancelled the appointment, the correspondent adds.

EDUCATIONAL.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association will be held in San Francisco, Cal., July 23-25. The President of the conference is the Very Rev. John P. O'Mahoney, C. S. V., President of St. Victor's College, Bourbonnais, Ill. He will deliver the opening address on July 23, "Catholic Professional Education," the first paper will be read by the Rev. Charles B. Moultrie, S. J., Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis. "Fostering the Missionary Spirit in Our Schools" will be presented by the Rev. Bruno Haggard, S. V. D., St. Mary's Mission House, Techny, Ill. A meeting in the City Auditorium, seating 10,000, in recognition of the men who have gone into military service from Catholic educational institutions, will be held, Rev. Brother Benjamin, of Louisville, who represents the Xaverians, will deliver an address on the "Junior High School Plan." This is attracting considerable interest at this time among the prominent educators. For ten years Brother Benjamin was Director of St. John's at Denver, Mass., the most select of the men who have gone into England, having been transferred to the Presidency of St. Xavier's, Louisville, last August.

Krieger establishing a wholesale changing of precincts among them, being the locating of three precincts in the negro section at Eleventh and Walnut, compelling the white voters from Jefferson and Market streets to come to that one corner. There is a growing suspicion that the Men's Federation are only guardians of the morals of the wicked Democrats.

Last week the Kentucky Irish American published a letter from a member of the city's former resident, in which he exposed the joke fire department, which has resulted in Louisville being classed as a third class city by the fire insurance men. This week we are in receipt of a letter from a former Louisville boy, now a Sergeant in the cavalry at Fort Riley, Kas. In his letter he says:

"We Louisville boys certainly enjoy reading about the Keystone police and about the Republican city employee who wanted a lantern when detailed on guard duty. If this bird didn't know no more about guns when he purchased firearms for the Republican machine than he does now, it's a wonder he didn't bring cap pistols back to the Searcy-Chilton gang. He knows as much about military tactics as the Republican 'reformers' know about running the city and county, and he handles a gun like Mayor Smith when he did the clowning act of trying to catch a ball behind his back on opening day at the ball park. Yours, Sergeant M. H., '311 U. S. Cavalry."

The poor old Keystone police force has been having its troubles again, several of the "yap" motormen and conductors quitting because they got lost on their beat at night time, especially those who were detailed away from the car lines, as one put it: "How can I know all of the city when I only worked on the Brook street cars." The Board of Safety has about run out of street car men and this week appointed a couple of outsiders, one from Fern Creek and another from Oklahoma City, the one from the latter place being appointed the day after he arrived. The traffic squad is now controlled by a former motorman and conductor, and they are having a hard time making the ex-motormen quit stamping their feet when they turn the semaphores, but working the lever comes natural, as it is in line with their former employment of turning the motor crank on the cars. The percentage of arrests is kept up by having the newspaper detectives raid the Walnut street cigar stores and Pete Blitzer's when things are slack, but two of the Keystoneers tried to do their best by arresting a stray horse at Twelfth and Main, nolla the other day, but the horse showed the proverbial horse sense by balking and refusing to be arrested by the Keystoneers. Nothing daunted they went to the police machine, but the horse wouldn't even be led by the machine and a ten-year-old boy relieved them of their trouble by agreeing to take the horse to for a nickel. The police held a conference and raised the amount among them. The boy mounted the horse and off he galloped willingly, giving the Keystoneers the horse laugh.

Here are two minstrel jokes pulled at last show this week: "Say, Mr. Bones, what moving pictures does the Louisville police force represent?" Mr. Bones—"I don't know, Mr. Tambo, what do they represent?" "The Keystone moving pictures."

Here is the other: "Say, Mr. Bones, what opera does the local police represent?" Mr. Bones gives up, and Mr. Tambo gleefully answers, "Carmen"—car men.

CONDITION IMPROVES.

The many friends of Mrs. Edward J. Bosler will be glad to hear of his continued improvement. Mrs. Bosler, who is the wife of Edward J. Bosler, the popular hotel man, underwent quite a serious operation at St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital on the morning of June 24. At her present stage of progress, the physicians think she will be able to leave the hospital at the end of two weeks.

DANCER AIDED SCHOOL.

A dancer died in New York the other day, and when she was buried from the Italian Church of St. Joseph, New Rochelle, it became known for the first time that the deceased had been a school teacher. She was 39 years old, and was educated, and was for years almost entirely supported by her. She was the wife of the well known comedian, Eddie Foy.

DOMINICAN WAR CHAPLAINS.

Besides the twelve chaplains now in the regular military service there are twelve more Dominican fathers acting as Knights of Columbus chaplains. The English province has fourteen chaplains, the Irish province six, the Canadian one, while more than twenty-five French Dominicans have been honored with citations and decorations for bravery. The Dominicans are also with the Italian and Belgian forces.

RECEIVED IRISH TRAINING.

Ireland is becoming an educational center for Hindus who seek government posts in their native land. On one day recently fourteen out of sixteen new barristers called to the Irish bar were Indians. These men have no intention of settling in the United Kingdom, or of practicing law in India. Legal training with them is training which will enable them to get good administrative posts at home.

PREPAREDNESS.

Buying winter coal now is preparation for the worst. Legal training with them is training which will enable them to get good administrative posts at home.



CONTRASTS ON THE PARIS BOULEVARDS.
The Indian officers are as much of an attraction in the Bois de Boulogne as the pretty Parisiennes from the ruling families of India, loyalty to the cause.

CAMP NEWS

Busiest Week Since Opening—Officers' Reception Social Event.

New Chaplains and Secretaries Furnish Advice and Real Comfort.

Attendance at the Religious Services Fills All Three Buildings.

ENTERTAINMENTS ARE ENJOYED

The past week at Camp Zachary Taylor was the busiest since the work of the Knights of Columbus began last fall. The activities began Sunday night with moving pictures, Monday evening the boys at Nos. 2 and 3 were entertained with soldier singers and players, the most prominent being a baritone from the Twenty-second Company by the name of Carroll, who has a wonderful voice and was received very warmly by his soldier mates. Tuesday night Tom O'Donnell and his company of seven young ladies played the entire evening, and when taps were sounded they were still being encored. Little Miss Walsh, the baby sister of Dan Walsh, who was a former newspaper man here in Louisville, was the star of the New Albany aggregation. Their programme would not permit them to play at more than one building, and they will return next week to perform at building No. 2. Wednesday evening found the big vaudeville show at the auditorium, where the officers of the camp have been given in honor of the boys and their pupils being thoroughly enjoyed.

Thursday night the regular weekly entertainment at buildings Nos. 2 and 3 was carried on with little Miss Margaret Casperson as the headline. Miss Casperson is well remembered as the pupil of Miss Blanche Mitchell, and is here for a visit with friends in Louisville. She is just as dainty and captivating as of yore, and her new audience of soldiers were very appreciative, as were the patrons of Miss Mitchell's dancing school. Sergeant Cook, who is known among the soldiers as "Private Red," was also well received at both buildings. Johnny Flynn with Private Jean Willinghurst, performed one of their "black-face" turns with many encores. Our old friend Forrest Thompson was with us again on Thursday last and the boys still make lots of "russ" over "Jess."

Friday evening moving pictures from the World Film Corporation at Cincinnati entertained at two buildings, and at the auditorium a reception was given in honor of the commanding General and his staff of officers, which was the greatest event so far attempted by the Knights of Columbus workers. The big auditorium was beautifully decorated with flags and palms, which hid the Third Regiment band of thirty-eight pieces, who gave a most delightful programme under the direction of Bandmaster Montgomery. The reception was chaperoned by many of Louisville's prominent people, and the officers were high in their praise of the evening's entertainment. The grand march was led by Major Reed, Mrs. P. H. Callahan and Major Raburg and Mrs. Matt O'Doherty. There were about 160 officers present and the same number of young ladies. The refreshment booths at the four corners of the building were presided over by the hostesses.

Although the entertainments were well received during the week, the religious end of the work of the Knights of Columbus chaplains stands out very prominent. Rev. Father Missia has begun a glee club with the men of his building with much encouragement. Father Missia is very popular at the camp and is

IRELAND

More Inside Facts of Irish History as Told by T. P. O'Connor.

Blunders That Led to the Terrible Rebellion Easter Sunday.

In a Night Nation Was Transformed From Friendliness to Hate.

MURDER BY AN INSANE OFFICER

I am only at the beginning of the long story, and I have no time to tell the whole at the moment. Take for instance the treatment of the Sixteenth division—the division for the creation of which Redmond and Devlin had the main responsibility; 38 per cent. of the rank and file were Nationalist and Catholic. Application after application was made for the appointment of Nationalists and Catholics as officers; they were refused, and yet again refused, until it finally worked out that in a division 98 per cent. Nationalist and Catholic were omitted from the outposts by the Orange gang in the War Office that ran the army. Then came the climax to this long chapter of criminal blunders. Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster rebellion, admitted to the Cabinet. By unbecoming humor the rebellious leader, as Attorney General for England, was created the chief custodian of law.

Even a worse outrage was attempted in Ireland. It was there one man in Ireland who could be described as an even narrower and more virulent Orangeman than Carson it was James Campbell. It was proposed to get rid of the excellent Lord Chancellor, then in office, Sir Ignatius O'Brien, a Catholic and a Nationalist, and to put Campbell in his place. The Lord Chancellor in Ireland is not merely the head of the judiciary, but he is one of the chief members of the executive with a force of character he may be the most potent member of the executive. This was too much even for the long suffering English Liberals; they joined the Irish in a protest and a threat and the appointment was withdrawn. Compensation was, however, found for the ex-rebel, for he became Attorney General for Ireland, with handsome emoluments amounting to something like \$30,000 a year.

Thus doth rebellion—but on the right side—prosper in Ireland. One rebel Attorney General for England; the other rebel Attorney General for Ireland. The reader will now understand the conditions which produced the rebellion. There were other factors of course—German intrigue, propaganda and money from America, the soreness left in Dublin by the defeat of a great army, the vision which had begun to haunt many Irish minds, especially among the young, with the rebirth of the Irish nation through the people and the expulsion, after so many centuries of the feudal land system, the rebellion was not in itself very serious as a military proposition; only 2,000 joined in Dublin, and it was put down of course as soon as England was able to bring her troops across the channel.

By this time the whole unfortunate affair might have been partially at least forgotten but for the cruel incidents by which its defeat was followed. Tried in secret, in prison and by the summary method of a court-martial, fifteen men, mostly poetic youths, were executed, also in secret. Several people were murdered by an officer afterward declared to be insane, and now, I believe, already at liberty; among them a well known publicist, Sheehy Skeffington, who was not in the rebellion and was known as a pacifist. The whole soul of Ireland was stirred to its depths, as the soul of man has always been touched by the executive of an enthusiast of an idea. In a night a nation that had been friendly—indeed the friendliness to the war and to the policy of Redmond was still so strong that the rebellion was condemned by a large majority of Irish Nationalists—a nation that backed the war with something of the old enthusiasm, in spite of all the rebuffs in a night this nation was transformed from friendliness to hate, burning reckless, blind to everything—to the future interests of Ireland, to the scaffold—in the desire to strike back the cruel blow that had been inflicted on her. Ireland in short saw red, and thus in an hour all the work of reconciliation between the two people which had been going on steadily for forty years was undone.

Looking on aghast and for a moment helpless before this rule of her hopes, the Irish constitutional leaders set themselves promptly to the task of trying to restore the fabric again.

ANOTHER VACANCY.

Archbishop J. B. Pitaval, of Santa Fe, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. He will remain administrator until a successor is appointed.

The Dublin correspondent of the Associated Press writes that the number of persons entitled to vote in Ireland will be increased nearly 150 per cent. under the new franchise law giving every one who has lived in Ireland six months the right to vote. The franchise is extended to women more than thirty years old, who are the wives of electors. The city of Dublin has had up to now 40,000 voters. In future it will have 100,000. The effect on Irish politics generally is expected to be to increase the strength of the Sinn Fein party, since the larger part of the additional voters will be young men.

TABERG SURPRISES PASTOR.

The parishoners of St. Patrick's and St. Anne's churches gave their pastor, Rev. J. J. Higgins, a very pleasant surprise by assembling at the rectory in Taberg, N. Y., on the evening of July 12. The occasion was his fiftieth birthday anniversary. Special music was rendered and an enjoyable time had by the large crowd present. Refreshments were served. A chief feature was the large birthday cake which glittered with fifty candles. Father Higgins was presented with \$50 in gold and a basket containing fifty white roses. Master James Eames presented the basket of flowers. Ulice Press.

Father Higgins is a brother of William M. Higgins, of the Kentucky Irish American, and has visited and made many friends in Louisville.